The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5160 號十六百一千五第 日七十月四年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 1ST JUNE, 1874. 一拜禮 號一月六英 港香 PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 30, ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 959, A. Montgomery, Saigon 26th May, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 30, AURORA, British bark, 295, Plettner, Koetie 29th April, Rattans.—CHINESE.

May 30, CHINA, German steamer, 642, P. H. Hennings, Shanghai 26th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 30, PEARL, British steamer, 705, H. L. Munk, Singapore 23rd May, General.—CHINESE.

May 31, AMOY, British str., 814, T. Smith, Canton May 30th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 31, LEGISLATOR, Brit. str., 1,374, Robert Craig, Singapore 25th May, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

May 31, NEW GRANADA, German bark, 350, E. Bauer, Whampoa 29th May, General.—E. SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 31, IRAOUADDY, French steamer, 3,400, Bourdon, Marseilles 26th April, Naples 28th, Port Said 3rd May, Suez 4th, Aden 9th, Galle 18th, Singapore 24th, and Saigon 28th, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 31, DANUBE, British str., 561, Hopkins, Bangkok 24th May, General.—TACKMEE.

Departures.

May 30, YUEN-TZE-FEE, str., for Amoy.
May 30, AMAZONE, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.
May 30, CIVIALE, for Saigon.
May 31, BELLONA, str., for Shanghai.
May 31, CHINA, str., for Canton.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 30TH.

Yuen-tze-fee, str., for Amoy.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Iraouadly*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—

For Hongkong.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Smith, Burrows, and Johnson. From Galle.—Mr. Dully. From Saigon.—36 Chinese.

For Shanghai.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Hadley and Blanc, and Madame Marjets. From Singapore.—M. le Cte. Rochechouart and servant, and attachés M. le Cte. Moustir Tamcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Cormac, and Madame Hershim.

For Yokohama.

From Marseilles.—Mdme. Sikemeyer, Messrs. Wirim, Sekoski, Kagizama, Mohri, Kinishi, Gooding, Haro, Notomi, Yamasaki, Comita, Mathonbara, Nakah, and Jackson. From Naples.—M. le Baron Siebold, Messrs. Tuessima, Zehie, Nakamura, Ito, Azakana, and Saito. From Suez.—Mr. J. Vikay.

Per *Arratoon Apcar*, str., from Saigon:—
25 Chinese.
Per *Aurora*, from Koetie:—
6 Chinese.
Per *China*, str., from Shanghai:—
62 Chinese.
Per *Pearl*, str., from Singapore:—
270 Chinese.
Per *Legislator*, str., from Singapore:—
Mr. Stuart and 300 Chinese.
Per *Danube*, str., from Bangkok:—
150 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Amazone*, str., for Saigon & Marseilles:—
For Saigon.—Messrs. Wibeaux and W. Larrion, and 4 Chinese. For Singapore.—3 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Bressement and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Simon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dubies and child, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, Messrs. G. Dubost, E. Brisban, J. Crawford, Trigg, John Ure, G. Lepper, Patterson, and Bonnat.

Per *Yuen-tze-fee*, str., for Amoy:—
Mr. Hitchcock, 2 Europeans and 60 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Danube* reports left Bangkok on 24th May, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Pearl* reports left Singapore on 23rd May; and had light S.W. monsoon during the passage.

The British steamship *Arratoon Apcar* reports left Saigon on 26th May; had moderate S.W. winds till the 29th, then got squally weather and fresh winds from the S.W.

The British bark *Aurora* reports left Koetie on the 29th April: In the Scoloo and Mindora Sea had light variable winds and calms; since then moderate S.W. winds to arrival.

The German steamship *China* reports left Shanghai on 26th May; had fine weather to Phishan, with S.S.W. winds; where passed one of Holt's steamers, and the steamship *Nankin*, bound North. Had much rain and thick cloudy weather to Chapel Island; from thence S.S.W. and S.W. winds and clear weather to Hongkong.

The British steamship *Legislator* reports left Singapore on 25th May. From Singapore to lat. 7 North, light airs and calms; in lat. 4.20 N., and long. 105.35 E., exchanged signals with the British barque *Harrington*, of Workington, from London bound to Japan. From lat. 7 N. to 16 N., moderate monsoon. From lat. 16 N., light variable winds to port.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deoguam	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Arracan	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
Morning Light	London	March 16
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Tuitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Deucalion (s)	Liverpool	April 16

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	£ Sterling.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887 IGN. STEINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bolilios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }

THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.

It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.

N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.

IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this Port under the style of KRUMMENACHER & Co., will henceforth be continued under the Firm of
RADECKER & Co.

MR. A. DROEGE is authorized to sign the Firm by procuration.

R. RADECKER.
1m 849 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.

WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.

FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, Bonham Strand West.
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.

KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

THOS. FAIRHURST.
tf 664 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & Co.
3m 519 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715 May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FEIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.

Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.

TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. FRANK LEYBURN a partner in my Business, which will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of
ODELL & LEYBURN.
JOHN ODELL.
1m 784 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
92d 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.

A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

W.A. F.F.A.

HANKOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¾	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2¾
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2¼	1¾
" all other Steamers	3	2¼
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1¼
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1¾	1¼
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1¼	1
" all other Steamers	2	1¾
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDS,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m 702

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ % on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.

Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

THE COOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from C. F. GUILD, Esq., U.S.N., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the U. S. Naval Depôt, Wanchi, on
THURSDAY,
the 4th day of June, 1874, at Noon precisely,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Rooms SUITES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

And,
1 Full-sized Carrom BILLIARD TABLE, by PHELAN, complete, with Balls, Cues, &c.

Also,
1 Cottage PIANO, nearly new, made expressly for the climate.

And
1 5-Oared GIG, complete, with 2 Awnings, Oars, Gratings, Rowlocks, &c.

Also,
1 Pair Iron DAVITS and Boats FALLS.

Catalogues will be issued. The whole will be on view on and after *Wednesday, at Noon, the 3rd inst.*

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
803 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY,
the 5th June, 1874, at noon, at the Premises No. 37, Praya Grande, Macao,—

A STEAM LAUNCH, built in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, measuring 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat Cabin above. Draught of water 3 ft., complete with equipments of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.

A WATER BOAT, Length 30 feet over all, Copper-fastened, with a Wooden Tank capable of holding 35 Tons of Water, and a Copper Flying Wheel Pump with discharging Hose, &c., complete with Anchors, Chains, and every equipment for proceeding to sea.

A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE, by CHUBB, London, measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.

Also,
Some OFFICE FURNITURE, and Sundry other ARTICLES, &c., &c.

For any further particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Auctioneer.
850 Macao, 29th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 8th June, at Noon,
At the residence of G. DUBOST, Esq., Queen's Road,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Green Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Canton Carved TABLES, Handsome ENGRAVINGS, CHALK DRAWINGS, PIANO, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, RUGS.

Mahogany Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Cut GLASS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, WHATNOTS.

Brass, Wood, and Iron BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, Bedroom CHAIRS, Ningpo Writing TABLE, Easy CHAIRS, &c., &c.

Also,
A very handsome Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOS, consisting of Peking ENAMELS, Nankin VASES, BRONZES, and Japanese VASES, &c., &c.

And,
A PONY and TRAP.

Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Local Currency.
860 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,)
AT AN EARLY DATE,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—

All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLYPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. E. MEYER.

The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.

The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.

Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,323.27.

The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.

The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
708 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.

At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.

The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.

By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'S ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.
tf 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Intimations.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.

Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD,
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 887 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.

OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.

BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES Nos. 50 and 50A, Queen's Road Central, just completed, upon the site formerly occupied by the COMMERCIAL BANK, at the corner of Pottinger Street, on Inland Lot No. 45.

These BUILDINGS are suitable for Stores below, with OFFICES or DWELLINGS above, and have Servants' QUARTERS separate.

Immediate possession can be had.

Apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, &c.,
on the Premises
14d 839 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

NO. 108, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES,
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. R. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET.

A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.

THE HOUSE No. 1, Caine Road, lately in the occupation of D. H. BAILEY, Esq. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 348 Hongkong, 5th March, 1874.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE GODOWNS known as "FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 561 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.

ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.

THE OFFICE, now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd prox., at 6.45 P.M., when a Resolution affecting one of the standing Rules of the Club will be brought forward. The proposed Resolution in due form is posted in the hall of the Club.

By order,
EDWARD BEART,
Secretary.
8d 827 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to
ROSE & Co.
tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after 1st June, 1874, the United States' Naval Depôt at this place will be CLOSED.

All Claims must be presented on or before 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.

CHAS. F. GUILD,
Paymaster, U.S. Navy, in charge.
11d 802 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

NOTICE.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.

C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.

C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.

Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.

C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.

Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the Community of Hongkong and the Public generally that he has taken over Mr. HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITORY, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit their Patronage and Support. All Horses, &c., intrusted to his care, on Livery, or otherwise, will be carefully attended to. All Horses carefully shod, and all business carried on as heretofore.

JAMES WILLIAMS,
Farrier, late Royal Artillery.
tf 671 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make this work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

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Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ BEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row.

BIRTHS.

On 31st May, at Glenedy, the wife of HENRY LOWCOCK, Esq., prematurely, of a son, which only survived its birth a few hours. [851

At Bedford Square, Brighton, on April 23rd, the wife of Mr. W. M. B. ARTHUR, of a son, still-born. [852

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 1ST, 1874.

IT is a curious fact that the only definite provision which was obtained in the Treaty of Washington made by the late Mr. BURLINGAME when in the United States with his celebrated Embassy, was that which secured to Chinese the same rights, privileges and protection in the United States as are enjoyed by citizens of that country. There were some other provisions in it, but none of these was new or of any importance. The particular provision which was of some moment, however, happens to be one which is now extremely distasteful to a large number of inhabitants in the States, and it is a curious outturn of the negotiations, and one thoroughly characteristic of the Chinese that this should have been almost the only permanent result of the Mission which was heralded with so much enthusiasm as likely to bring about a better state of relations with the United States in common with other nations. It was given out by Mr. BURLINGAME that the Mission was only tentative, or rather that it was only a commencement of progress, the full development of which would be a matter of time, but to which the Chinese would apply themselves with vigour so soon as they had established relations with foreign nations such as would allow them to act with sufficient security. Whether this would have proved the case, had Mr. BURLINGAME lived to carry out his ideas, cannot now be known; but those who are aware of the extent to which the Chinese are in the habit of obtaining substantial concessions in return for empty promises, may have their doubts upon the point. But whether it might have been different, had the Mission been fully accomplished, it is certain that in regard to the matter above-referred to, the Chinese have obtained a very valuable concession in return for nothing.

It is usually held that we deal with the Chinese on a footing of entire equality, and this doctrine is thrust upon us in the most merciless manner whenever anyone attempts to show that, as a matter of fact, it is impossible to do so. It is curiously overlooked that equality is an affair of two sides, and that if we grant China full international rights, we are justified in looking for the same privileges from her. In this particular matter, we certainly find nothing of the kind. The Chinese do not grant to American citizens in this country anything like the privileges which are secured for them by the BURLINGAME Treaty. Notwithstanding some occasional ill-treatment from workmen with whom they compete, they enjoy, on the whole, protection and security in the same degree as they are accorded to other aliens; but in China, American citizens in common with those of other nations, are restricted to the ports, and have to depend upon their own Consular authorities for protection and justice. The same argument applies to the countries in which Chinese settle down, and notably to many of the British Colonies such as the Straits and Australia; and thus the question of the degree to which China is called upon to grant the same privileges to aliens as are accorded by civilized nations, is gradually being worked out by the strong argument of facts, to a definite conclusion. If the Chinese obtain valuable privileges in foreign countries or possession where they settle down, it is obviously only equitable and reasonable that China should grant similar privileges in return; and it is certain that the day cannot be far distant when this consideration will be taken up by the nations most immediately concerned, and made use of as a just ground for demanding of China something more than the grudging toleration of foreigners on the sea-board which is all that is at present accorded to them.

Mr. W. H. Mossop has been appointed clerk of the Chief-Justice, vice G. L. V. Ames, resigned.

The Government *Gazette* of Saturday, officially notifies that the honour of knighthood was conferred upon Sir John Smale, on the 17th March last.

Saturday being appointed by H.E. the Governor as the day for celebrating the Queen's birthday, was kept as a public holiday. There was the usual display of flags, &c., in the harbour and at the Peak, and a royal salute was fired at noon.

At about 2 p.m. yesterday, a heavy squall from the S.W., attended with heavy rain, swept through the harbour causing great commotion among the small craft and boats, the crews of which made a terrible noise in their endeavour to find shelter.

The French mail steamer *Amazone*, which sailed on Saturday at noon, in her endeavour to get clear of the shipping on leaving the harbour, got foul of the British bark *Lydia*, lying at anchor, and did some little damage along the port side to the fore part of the main chains, carrying away some of the timbers at the quarter and rail on the port side. The *Lydia* is a new bark, only five months old, commanded by Captain Youngson, and this is her first voyage.

The steamship *Danube*, on her last trip to Bangkok, took in tow a small steam launch of thirty-two feet long, and six horse power, for one of the Princes of Siam, built and engined by Messrs. S. Easton & Co., East Point. The same firm have contracts for two others of the same size, and a larger one, also for the Princes of Siam. The second one, now finished, made a very successful trial trip on Friday, and proved herself to be very swift. She will be taken down by the *Danube* on the next steamer bound to Bangkok.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 28th May, 1874.

The steamer *Joseph Dodds*, has left with 60 miles extra heavy cable for strengthening the Great Northern Cables.

The Commandant of San Jose at Guatemala, has been sentenced to be whipped and shot.

A Bonapartist Candidate has been elected for Nievc.

The Pope is ill. Receptions at the Vatican have been suspended.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

30th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

STEALING GOVERNMENT PLANTS.

Mr. Charles Ford, Government gardener, charged Cheung-a-sow, a gardener at the public gardens, with stealing five plants, and selling them to the servant of Colonel Muggridge.

The case was remanded till Monday, at 12 o'clock (this day).

MILKING THE GOAT.

Mr. J. McDonald, shipwright, residing at West Terrace, charged a boy in his employ, with milking his goat and selling the milk.

Complainant said he employed the defendant to take a goat he kept for his family, up the hill side to pick grass. He had had his suspicions for a long time that the defendant milked his goat through the day, as it always came home after being out all day without any milk, and in the morning always had plenty. He therefore set his watchman at the Patent Slip to watch him, and by this means found he sold the milk.

The watchman in question, Sum-a-hong, said he watched occasionally, but saw nothing. As the defendant did not know him he went up to him and asked if he had milk to sell, and he said he had. He then told him he wanted ten cents' worth, but he had no bottle. The defendant said he would get a bottle. He did so and supplied him.

The defendant denied this, and said the witness forced him to let him have the milk, and did not pay for it.

Defendant, after a severe caution, was sent to 14 days' imprisonment, and to be twice flogged, five strokes each time.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

A Chinaman named Lung-a-tuk, was charged by a money changer, named Low-a-kak, residing in Nullah lane, with attempting to pass on him a counterfeit dollar.

The defendant was partly recognised as having been in gaol before on a similar offence.

Defendant said he got the dollar from a friend who had gone to San Francisco in the last mail steamer.

The case was remanded till Wednesday, for the purpose of hunting up the previous case.

STEALING A CROWBAR.

Low-a-sow, a watchman at the Patent Slip, and Mr. J. McDonald, charged the cook on the premises, named Tan-a-kai, with stealing a crowbar valued at 75 cents.

Defendant, who said he simply took the loan of the bar, was found guilty, and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ATTEMPT TO CLIP A HEAD OFF.

Sergeant James Dodd, acting Inspector, charged a cook named Wong-a-look, with wilfully cutting and wounding one Wong-a-tong in the throat with a pair of shears, by attempting to clip his head off, on the 29th instant.

The injured man being in hospital, and unable to attend, the case was remanded for one week.

THE TAILORS' GUILD CASE.

The case in which three tailors, named Kwong-a-ping, Tong-a-pat, and Chun-a-tuk, of the anti-progressive tailors' guild, were charged with violence towards other tailors who favoured progress, by brutally assaulting a master named Fung-a-yow, and an employé Wong-a-tai, and throwing another out of a window, came on again.

Mr. Wotton appeared to defend them, when the case was further remanded to Wednesday next in the afternoon.

DANGEROUS HOUSES.

Inspector Grimes summoned the occupants of four houses, opposite the Sai-woo-lane, in Queen's-road West, Nos. 30, 132, 134, and 136, and immediately under the Government Civil Hospital, for persistently inhabiting the said houses which were in danger of falling down, in consequence of a land slip in a high retaining wall at the back.

The defendants were ordered to immediately remove, and the manager for the owner of the houses, who appeared in Court, was instructed to take the necessary steps to pull the houses down.

Mr. Ward Prestage, clerk of works in the Surveyor General's office, deposed to the dangerous state of the old houses.

SHOOTING AND WOUNDING.

The case in which Tsang-a-kwai was charged by Inspector Burns with shooting and wounding one Cheung-a-ii, at Kowloon, came on again, but was further remanded till the 3rd June.

STEALING BOLLS OF CLOTH.

The case remanded, in which a man Low-a-shing was charged with stealing nine pieces of cloth from his master, named Chun-a-yin, at Sai-woo lane, came on again.

The father of the defendant produced another son of the same features as the defendant, and said that the third son was away from the Colony, having run away previous to this robbery, after robbing him of all cash in hand. However, as the pawn broker was nearly certain that the defendant was the man who pawned the piece produced, the defendant asked how it could be him when at the time stated by him, he had only just got out of bed, and it was he who discovered the loss.

Evidence being very strong against defendant, he was ordered to find security in two sureties of $50 each, for three months.

STEALING PIGS.

The case in which Chun-a-tsoi and another, were charged with stealing three pigs from a farmer named Tsi-tang-san, at Kowloon, came on again, when the first defendant, who was recognised as having been in gaol before, was sent to six months' hard labour; and the second defendant was ordered to find security in one surety of $10 for one month.

KIDNAPPING.

Wong-muk-pang, a bean-curd maker, charged an old widow named Lok-a-moi, with unlawfully decoying his wife and two children to this Colony, with the intention of selling the children.

After some evidence had been taken, which shewed the taint of being trumped up, the case was dismissed.

SHANGHAI.

The *Courier* has the following:—

It is stated that M. Godeaux, French Consul-General, has been, during the past week, taking evidence with the view of drawing up a report on the recent riot in the French Concession—of the causes which led to it and the circumstances that attended it. This is, indeed, only what was to have been expected. But it is a significant fact that a number,—indeed, we may say the majority,—of those who were eye-witnesses of the affair at its various stages, and these, men of the most respectable standing in the community, have not been applied to, to give their testimony; nor, so far as we can ascertain, have the archives of the Municipality been appealed to, where alone the full history of the lands and roads in dispute can be found. On the other hand, the evidence of men holding situations within the pleasure or influence of the Consul-General, and that of the Joss-house administrators, and other Ningpo men, is freely admitted. What chance such evidence has of representing "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," we leave our readers to say. But as M. Godeaux has thus, in perfect consistency with his conduct throughout the whole continuance of these troubles, kept aloof from, and acted independently of, so to say in defiance of, his Consular brethren, we do not see what prevents them from—nay, we think there are very grave considerations urging them on to—holding, in their corporate capacity, an official investigation into the whole matter. Unless, indeed, it has been held better for each of the Consuls whose nationals claim compensation, for injury or loss, to throw on the Chinese officials the *onus* of inaugurating such an investigation when the claims for compensation are presented to them. Perhaps this latter method is the more judicious. For that such and such foreigners suffered such and such personal injuries and loss of property at the hands of Chinese rioters can be easily proved (and the claims sent in will no doubt be accompanied by the necessary depositions and duly attested details,) and it is for those responsible for the order and good government of the Chinese to show cause why they should not make adequate compensation.

Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, has published two very important volumes. They are respectively entitled "Trade Statistics of the Treaty Ports for the period 1863-1872. Compiled for the Austro-Hungarian Universal Exhibition, Vienna 1873; to illustrate the International Exchange of Products. Published by order of the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs. Shanghai: Printed at the Imperial Maritime Customs Press, 1873." The second and larger Volume is (2). "Port Catalogues of the Chinese Customs' Collection at the Austro-Hungarian Universal Exhibition, Vienna, 1873: To illustrate," &c., (as above.) The latter volume extends to over 500 pages of tabular matter; while the classification and indexes are not only in themselves noble monuments of science and industry, but must furnish a vast and easily consulted storehouse of reliable data as to the trade products and trade of China for the ten years from 1863 onward.

TIENTSIN.

(*Ibid.*)

19th May, 1874.

I enclose a copy of the Customs Monthly Statement of Import and Export at this port for last month. We have had some very refreshing showers of late, which have been of great benefit to the country. Seeing that the rain has come thus early, one is led to hope that it may be a sign that we are not to have such floods of it later on, with consequent inundations, as we have had in the two former years. It is understood that repairs are being made in a substantial manner to the Grand Canal at the places where the breaches in its banks occurred last year. The waterways being now filled, produce and merchandise can be taken into the interior at cheap rates. A short time ago the Chinese ascribed the dulness of trade solely to the want of water in the creeks. It is now to be hoped that they may prove correct in describing that as the only cause. At the moment of writing, business still continues extremely depressed, and rates for imports are lower than those ruling at Shanghai. Goods imported direct here per steamship *Yentai* must show considerable loss. The Peruvian Minister has settled his affairs with the Viceroy, so far, satisfactorily, and the Judge of our Races was unable to be present at our Spring Meeting, owing to pressure of work in assisting Senhor Garcia y Garcia to put that matter through. The Race meeting this year was, I hear, a very lame affair, which was probably owing to the not unwholesome fact that there were much fewer Mexicans passing hands. The highest winnings at the Lotteries amounted to $600. The pony *North Star*, the property of Mr. Gesseit, of the Tientsin Astor House, was considered to be the best pony at the meeting. This pony won the Farewell Cup presented by Mr. B. D. Benjamin. The repairs to the Grand Canal are, it is said, fairly begun by Lishung-chang. Some people think the effect will be to lessen the quantity of water in the Peiho. Mr. Sheppard, the U.S. Consul, leaves here per *Shansi* for Chefoo, with the view of settling the missionary difficulty which has arisen at Chimi, some 60 or 70 miles to the south of that port. At Chefoo, also, is expected to arrive shortly the U.S.S. *Saco*. It is thought that her presence there will have a powerful logical effect on the reasoning of the officials. It is perhaps not unimportant to mention that a new powder magazine is being built close to the old cathedral in the city.

PEKING.

(*Ibid*)

17th May, 1874.

Only three items of news here seem worth transmission, but those are somewhat significant. It turns out that their Excellencies Mr. Wade and M. Geoffroi, the English and French Ministers, specially requested through the Tsung-li-yamen, or its President, Prince Kung, to be admitted on New Year's Day to an audience with the Emperor, to pay their respects, in common with the native high Officers of State, and that their request was refused. The second fact will, perhaps, still more directly interest Shanghai readers. The news of the riot in the French Concession on the 3rd inst. has been received, and has awakened much concern and speculation within the precincts of the Legations. It is stated, and it would seem on good authority, that Mr. Wade has instructed the British Consul at Shanghai to insist on the liability of the local officials to pay, or, at least, to ensure payment, to his nationals of full compensation of any loss or injury they may have sustained. Of course, I give the statement for what it is worth, but I myself believe it. But perhaps the chief conversation at present is in regard to a reply sent by Prince Kung to the U. S. Legation, to Dr. Williams's representations and transmissions in the matter of the Woosung Bar. The reply is based on the Report of the Governor-General at Nanking who, as usual, is quoted at length. He says he has made the most careful examination of the Bar by qualified deputies; he has consulted maps, topographies and local histories, he has consulted those best acquainted with such matters and the result is that he considers the dredging of the Bar to be unadvisable. He says that only the very largest ships are detained, and can easily avoid that by transshipment; that the dredging of the Bar would be of no use, as there are obstructions further down the Yangtsze, that the removal of the Bar would allow sea sand to enter the Whampoo, and raise obstructions further up the river; that it would also cause such a rush of the flood tide as would endanger junks, wash away embankments, destroy the crops, and so endanger the land revenue. But his strongest point is that the Woosung Bar *is a defence raised by Heaven itself; that it was once defended by forts and ought to be again; and that in this point of view*, above all, it ought not to be removed. All this, and much more, Prince Kung not only quotes, but endorses, and urges in even more peremptory terms, adding that there is nothing about dredging in the Treaty, and that it is certainly a question which China must settle for herself.

At Scarborough there is an agitation among the charwomen for an advance of wages.

TWO FOREIGN MINISTERS REFUSED AN AUDIENCE AT PEKING.

(*Courier.*)

As will be seen from our Peking news given below, it is generally understood in the best informed circles there, that Their Excellencies, T. F. Wade, Minister for Great Britain, and M. Geoffroi, Minister for France, asked to be admitted to an audience with the Emperor at the China New Year, with the view of paying their respects, in accordance with the custom of the high dignitaries of the Government, and the usage of diplomatic representatives in Western countries, on analogous occasions. Their request, however, was refused; whether simply and peremptorily, or for reasons given, or on some evasive pretext, is not stated. This incident is of great importance, as it seems to indicate that it is not the intention of the Chinese Government to allow the so-called settlement of the Audience Question last year to be followed up by any such relaxation of the Emperor's seclusion, *quoad* the Foreign Representatives, as would assimilate the diplomatic etiquette of the Court of Peking to that of Western Sovereigns and Rulers—opening the way for the Foreign Ministers to make direct representations to the Emperor on matters of international concern, and thus dissipating that indefinite limbo of reference to the Emperor, which has so often been the convenient shelf on which to put aside any unpalatable proposal. It does not appear that either the Ministers named, or any of their colleagues, thought it wise to seek a second interview with the Emperor in all the interval between the 29th of June, 1873, and the 17th February, 1874; and in this they were undoubtedly wise. There could be no doubt, in view of the long history of the negotiations for the first audience, and the style of it when at length granted, that the Chinese would use the almost exhaustless devices of their state craft to avoid granting another. So that, even supposing that some exceedingly abnormal and important and urgent crisis had arisen in the foreign relations of China, furnishing the Ministers with a reasonable basis on which to demand the opportunity of conferring with the Emperor personally on the subject, one is at no loss to understand on what ingenious and ever-shifting grounds the request would be evaded;—for a direct and frank refusal is what China will never give, unless she is compelled to it. By deferring their request, therefore, till the China New Year, the British and French Ministers certainly did not waste time; for, no matter how much earlier they had asked for a second audience, they would not have got it sooner. Then, by making their request for a second audience purely a matter of ceremony—the official paying of respect—they took away the possibility of any objection founded on the nature of the interview sought. For, in asking to be admitted to the Emperor's presence on New Year's day, they only asked to be allowed to do what Chinese custom imperatively demands that all native officials, (at least, those equal in rank to the Ministers,) and present in or near the capital at the time, *shall* do at that Season. And as the Chinese officials, and especially those at Peking, have for many years shown great expertness in claiming the benefit of international law and diplomatic usage in Western countries, whenever these have been thought to tell in their favour, there was an obvious point made in being able to remind the dignitaries who guard the approaches of the Dragon Throne, that, on New Year's Day in the West, it is customary for the Sovereigns and Rulers to receive the diplomatic Corps present in their capitals, along with their own great officers of state. Thus, by delaying their request till New Year's Day, the two Foreign Ministers put the Court of Peking in this dilemma, that they must either grant it, or refuse it without the shadow of reason or even of pretext, in opposition to the established custom of their own Court, and in discourteous defiance of Western usage and etiquette. Surely, with a nation who make politeness a fundamental principle and etiquette a science, their refusal to grant the Ministers the audience they wished should furnish matter of the strongest remonstrance. We can well imagine that those who took part in the first Audience and those who have been made acquainted with, and have been able to appreciate, the humiliating circumstances connected, have sought comfort in the hope that all its unsatisfactory aspects could well be borne with, if it proved only the imperfect introduction to the adoption at the Court of Peking of Western diplomatic usage. But they are now made to feel, apparently without any attempt at disguise, that the expectation of further audience is in the Chinese mind a complete *non-sequitur*; and that they must now begin anew to learn the lesson we have so often tried to inculcate,—that if they wish at Peking to be treated with respect and accorded the privileges belonging to their high office, they must be put in a position by their own Governments to show their *determination* to secure them.

THE COOLIE TRAFFIC

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

One of the few cases of decided action undertaken by the late Government of Great Britain, is likely to have permanent effect. We allude to the steps taken to do away with the Coolie Traffic from Macao. Had a little of the energy and determination therein displayed, been made use of in other quarters, we should have had fewer causes of complaint in China. As the case stands, the amount of energy shown was really praiseworthy and met with its natural result—success. We have always held that a determination on the part of the Chinese authorities in Kwangtung—when backed by the known support of Great Britain and certainly not checked by the other great powers—to put down the scandals of the so-called emigration from Macao, was sure to be successful. We had to wait, however, for many years before such a course could be rendered acceptable to the Provincial Mandarins. Partly through the venality of the officials, partly the *laisser faire* policy which distinguishes all Orientals, and partly the conviction that after all the country was perhaps well rid of the "pigs" who formed the bulk of the emigrants—it so happened that, though ready enough to grumble at the hardships of the coolie, and quite prepared to turn against foreign nations the hatred which the growth of the traffic was exciting, Mandarins moved neither hand nor foot to put a stop to practices which were demoralising the inhabitants, and probably laying the foundation for future troubles. In fact it was not till the action of the Japanese in the *Maria Luz* affair really forced the Chinese Government to take official and formal notice of the traffic, that any desire to take active measures displayed itself. And even after circumstances had thus forced it to do so, it was only in a tentative way that the matter was taken up. We have had in the two former years, the Viceroy of Canton, the Tsungli Yamen, and the Emperor himself, issue proclamations on the subject, and we have had the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, and the Emperor himself issue a proclamation on the subject. In the first instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to allow the emigration of coolies to Havana, and that they could not allow the Portuguese Government to do what was wrong in China, because it was allowed by the laws of Portugal. In the second instance, the Emperor himself issued a proclamation to the effect that he had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that he was glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that he hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the third instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the fourth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the fifth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the sixth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the seventh instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the eighth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the ninth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the tenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the eleventh instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twelfth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the thirteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the fourteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the fifteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the sixteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the seventeenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the eighteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the nineteenth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twentieth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-first instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-second instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-third instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-fourth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-fifth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-sixth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-seventh instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-eighth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the twenty-ninth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the thirtieth instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the thirty-first instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the thirty-second instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the thirty-third instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. 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In the forty-second instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. In the forty-third instance, the Viceroy of Canton and the Tsungli Yamen, in communications with the Portuguese Government, stated that they had heard that the Portuguese Government had determined to put a stop to the coolie traffic, and that they were glad to hear it, as it was a good thing for the people of Portugal, and that they hoped the Portuguese would carry out their intention. 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BROADER AND BROADER.

The older the world grows, broader and broader widens the disparity between the conditions of those who revel in wealth and the poverty-stricken members of our race. It has ever been a mournful truth in the history of mankind, universally confessed, that no matter how great the intrinsic mental or moral worth of an individual, oppressed by poverty, it is almost impossible for him to reach the station in public estimation to which his worth entitles him. Tens of thousands of men have been compelled, by their necessities, to coin the rich treasures of their minds for daily bread and had no chance to soar above. Many a man of proud heart, and powerful intellect, has sadly exclaimed:

"Ah! who can tell how hard it is to climb the steep
Where Fame's proud temple shines afar
Check'd by the scoff of pride, by Envy's frown
And Poverty's unconquerable bar."

But in no respect, in our day, is the distinction between the rich and the poor made so infamously apparent as in their relative treatment when the members of the respective classes come up for judgment before the tribunals of justice. A thief is a contemptible being, of course, but in many cases hard want forces men to sin. Poverty is a fearful strain on a man's honesty. The poor man who lives an honest life is entitled to more credit than the man of wealth. The one is forced to fight against temptation, which comes to him under the guise of want and necessity; the other has no motive except greed or ambition to tempt him from the path of rectitude. Yet when the poor man sins against the law of the land, how few sympathize with him, or seek to shield him from the penalty incurred. He has no friends, and the heaviest penalty that can be inflicted is considered light enough for him. When the prison doors close behind him, hope is shut out for ever, for he knows the pardoning power will never be asked to interfere in his behalf. But the rich criminal is looked upon as simply unfortunate; he is lionized; Justice bows in his presence, and seems to ask his pardon for the unpleasant relations which it bears towards him. If he is convicted, it is an exceptional case; his sentence is made as light as possible; his prison life is lightened by pleasant enjoyments, and cheerful assurance that his confinement will be short; and he soon walks forth, the recipient of executive clemency.—*S. F. Examiner.*

HOW LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES ARE FLOATED.

At the Manchester Spring Assizes (Civil Court) the case of Smelt *v.* Chadwick and others came up before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury. Mr. Holker, Q.C., and Mr. Hulton were the counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Pope, Q.C., and Mr. Addison were for the defendants.

The plaintiff was formerly a cotton merchant, and has since 1868 been in the employment of the Messrs. Whitworth in Manchester, and the defendants are a well-known firm of financial agents, of which Mr. David Chadwick, the member for Macclesfield, is the principal partner. The action was brought to recover a sum of £9,000, which the plaintiff claimed to be payable to him as the vendor's commission upon the sale of the collieries of Messrs. Andrew Knowles and Sons, Pendlebury, to a company (limited) floated by the defendants' firm, having been earned by the plaintiff by the introduction of the names of the Messrs. Knowles, and of the business transaction itself to the defendants. The plaintiff stated that Mr. Chadwick, some two years ago, suggested to him that with his knowledge of affairs and men of capital he could be the means of introducing to his firm several men of business who desired to turn their concerns into companies (limited), and he promised that if he would do so he should have for his share the vendor's commission, amounting to 1 per cent. on the purchase money in the several transactions. After that, in pursuance of this arrangement, the plaintiff introduced two firms, whose businesses were afterwards turned into companies, and he was paid commission, but as he was left by the defendants to obtain the commission direct from the vendors instead of obtaining it through them, and vendors were disposed to beat him down, in October last he asked Mr. Chadwick in future transactions to draw the commission himself and pay it over to him, and he agreed to do so. On the 10th of November, he met Mr. Andrew Knowles on 'Change and asked him why he "did not turn his concern into a company (limited)?" Mr. Knowles replied, that he had "never thought about it," whereupon the plaintiff advised him to think about it, and said he could "get a million of money for it from a limited company," and Mr. Knowles said it was a tempting offer, but if it were carried out he really should not know where to invest the money. He said, however, he must consult his partners before doing anything further. The plaintiff went straight to the defendants' office, and found all the three partners of the firm assembled there. He addressed them by saying—"Well, I believe I have got you a big fish this time!" To which Mr. Chadwick inquired, "Who?" and the plaintiff said "Andrew Knowles and Sons, Pendlebury." To that Mr. Chadwick said, "My word! that is a big fish, if we can only land it," and the plaintiff said "Well, leave them alone, and I feel sure it will be all right; and if we do it will be the best day's work I ever did in my life. I offered them a million of money for it—is it too much?" To which Mr. Chadwick said £750,000 would have been better, but I daresay we can manage a million," and added that he would be delighted that the plantiff should earn a few thousands in that way. A few days later Mr. Adamson, one of the defendants' firm, called upon the plaintiff and said that Mr. Chadwick had seen two of the Messrs. Knowles and said they knew nothing about the proposition, but the plaintiff advised that the Messrs. Knowles should be left alone, as Mr. Andrew Knowles might be afraid of appearing to act without his partner's authority. A few days later Mr. Adamson called again and said that the thing was going on all right and that Mr. Chadwick was going to see the colliery leases and plant immediately. Eventually, a company was floated and the business sold to it for a sum approaching a million, upon which the vendor's commission amounted to £9,000. The plaintiff, as well as the defendants, was engaged in getting subscribers to the company, until on the 1st of November he heard from Mr. Chadwick that he repudiated any commission being payable to the plaintiff on the ground that the Messrs. Knowles were old clients of theirs, and the business in question was an old affair. Notwithstanding that, as the plaintiff said, both Mr. Chadwick's partners recognised the justness of the claim, and he offered to leave it to them, or to other gentlemen named by him, to be settled by arbitration; but Mr. Chadwick then and ever since has refused all compromise or to pay the plaintiff a penny, although he has received £12,500 as vendor's commission and £9,000 as vendor's commission upon the transaction. The defendants' case—or rather Mr. Chadwick's, for it appears that he was the only partner in the firm interested in this commission—was, that the Messrs. Knowles were old friends and clients of theirs, intimately connected with them in business and meeting in the same board room every week, and that the proposition had been mooted between them before, although the Messrs. Knowles had not entertained it, and was really in the end carried out without the intervention of the plaintiff at all. All the partners in the defendants' firm, as well as the Messrs. Knowles, were called to prove this state of things, and to deny in most of the particulars the conversations spoken to by the plaintiff; but Mr. Whitworth was called for the latter to prove that Mr. Chadwick admitted to him, when trying to induce him to settle the claim a few nights ago in the House of Commons, that the company would hardly have been floated at the present time, at least but for what the plaintiff had said; but he stated at the same time that the Messrs. Knowles were old clients of his, and the thing had been discussed before.

His lordship, in summing up, said that no man making exaggerated claims for small services rendered could try his case before a judge who had less sympathy for such claims than he had; but at the same time where there was a distinct bargain the person who made it was bound to keep it. In an intermediate view of the case the plaintiff might have rendered services too remotely connected with the ultimate sale to entitle him to the rate of commission contemplated by the bargain, but which should be remunerated at a low rate according to their actual worth.

In the result the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £5,000.

A Facetious Young Lady wickedly remarks that the reason peculiar equipages are called dog carts is that puppies always ride in them.

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW" AND THE WHIGS.

The *Times* says that the number of the *Edinburgh Review* that has just been given to the world contains an article on the "State of Parties in England," which is a curiosity of political literature. It explains everything that has happened. One simple theorem accounts for everything. The centre of gravity of Liberal politics lies in the Whig party. The secret of Liberal success is found in the steady unwavering pursuit of Whig principles. Why did Lord Palmerston remain at the head of a Government longer than any man since Lord Liverpool? Because he had learned and practised Whig traditions. Why did the Russell-Gladstone Administration, which succeeded him, come to an end within four months? Because, in spite of thirty years of parliamentary life, Mr. Gladstone had not detected the real source of parliamentary strength. Why, then, did he return to power in 1868 at the head of the greatest majority since the Reform Parliament of 1832? Because "in the general interests of the Liberal party the Whigs accepted his leadership and alliance with him and Mr. Bright." And why has he now again been left stranded in Opposition with a sorry band of destitute followers who have just saved themselves from total shipwreck? Because, whether rightly or wrongly, he had come to be suspected of divergence from Whig doctrines. There is one difficulty (the *Times* says) which haunts us in reading the *Edinburgh Review*. Who are these Whigs? By what signs shall we know them? How is the sacred tradition kept up? After some reflection we have arrived at a solution of the difficulty. We are told that the Liberals are successful when they find in Whiggism their centre of gravity; and if it is asked, what is Whiggism, the answer is, "The faith of Liberals when they are successful." There is no other definition. But this is not what our Reviewer means. He would probably claim the name "Whig" for a certain set, limited, and we fear, dwindling in number, in whom he would declare it necessarily resides. Such a claim is constantly falsified if we turn to the history of the past. The Liberal party has been broken up over and over again; and again and again it has been reunited; but neither Whigs nor Radicals can throw upon the other all the blame of breaking it up, or claim for themselves that it has been reunited by the unqualified submission of their once recalcitrant allies.

WOMEN.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that Dr. Maudsley has drawn attention to the alarm which is felt by American physicians at the apparent physical exhaustion and debasement of women in that country in consequence of over-doing the labour of the brain. Too much is probably made of this sort of exertion, and other causes may be found for the melancholy facts which are reported. The whole life of American women is, as a rule, exceedingly unwholesome; the climate also tells against them, but worst of all is the feverish excitement of unnatural public activity. Mrs. Somerville was a remarkable example of pure intellectual effort on the part of the mother of a family. She was an attentive and competent mother, and her children were as creditable to her as her books. But then she was content to lead a life which was equally compatible with calm and serious study and with the duties of a matron. No doubt there are few women who possess such powers of abstraction as Mrs. Somerville; but married women need not be afraid of injury to themselves or their children from exercising their minds in a reasonable and sober way. For certain kinds of severe and sustained study women are physically disqualified, just as they are disqualified for violent muscular exertion; but there is no reason why a highly educated and accomplished woman should not be in all respects an excellent mother. It should also be remembered that the bringing up of a child in itself, if rightly understood, involves very high intellectual qualities and discipline—much more so than writing trashy verse or indecent and ungrammatical novels. It is to be hoped, therefore, that women will not be deterred by extravagant clamour from availing themselves of the higher education which is now opening to them. The danger lies in attempting to compete with men in the strain of public life. Nothing can be more certain than that, as Dr. Maudsley says, women cannot dispense with the physiological functions of their nature, however much they may wish it, or disregard them with impunity in the labour of life. A man's work lies in the bustle and violent struggle of life; a woman's in the quietude and sanctity of home. There are plenty of men already in the world, and the addition to their ranks of a few weak feminine imitations would be a poor compensation for the loss of genuine women. The plain truth, which everybody can see who does not wilfully shut his eyes to it, is simply that men are men and women are women, that they cannot by any means—not even by an Act of Parliament—change characters, though they may change clothes; and that it is physically as well as morally impossible for women to do their duty to their children if they are to go rushing about as doctors, lawyers, or political agitators.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 31ST, EVENING.

Closing rates:—New Patna, $550 to $551½; New Benares, $550 to $551½; No change in other kinds. Estimated Exports and deliveries during the month of May: Patna, 2,810 chests; Benares, 615 chests; total, 3,425 chests. 31st May, 6 p.m., Estimated Stocks: 1,300 chests Old and New Patna; 75 chests New Benares.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per M. M. steamer *Amazone*, for Marseilles and London:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—295 cases Sundries, 144 bales and 1 case Silk, 17 bales Waste Silk, 150 boxes Tea, and 12 cases Sundries.

FOR LONDON.—106 bales Silk, 28 bales Waste Silk, 524 cases Sundries, 154 half-chests Tea, 128 chests and 26,720 boxes Tea, and 2 cases Silks.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/4
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5⅛
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... 4/5¼

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—33 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$65 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,750 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 100 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$190 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$495 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$133 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$123 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—40 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—12½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 108 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON MAY 30TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 100 bags, at $5.25, by Hop-hing to local trader.

Dried Mussels, (large), 20 bags, at $31.50, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 10 tubs, at $15.00, by Fook-choy-yuen to travelling trader.

Almonds, 5 bags, at $21.80, by Fook-choy-yuen to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 5 cases, at $42.00, by Yuen-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $47.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.90, by Chew-foong to travelling trader.

Camphor, 100 piculs, at $14.50, by Hip-shing to travelling trader.

Wood Oil, 10 tubs, at Tls. 7.3.0.0, by Hip-shing to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1.2.0.0, by Yee-chong-tye to travelling trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight, Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Deerhound	J. Shearer	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queen of the South	James Adair	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Windward	Stannard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Marmion	Boyd		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barrier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Cutter	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Legislator (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Nizam (str.)	A. E. Barlow		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleuriais		Messageries Maritimes	On 13th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Yen-tai (str.)	Gibson	Hongkong	Ah Yon	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SAIGON	Adria (str.)	Breeze	Hongkong	Ah Yon	On or about 4th inst.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales		Remedios & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)	Pasqualini	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Venetia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Bourdon	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 5 P.M.
Do.	Deucalion (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 3rd inst.
Do.	Amoy (str.)	Thos. Smith	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
AMOY	Duna (str.)	Thomson	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On 3rd inst., at noon.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just landed, ex S. S. *Glenartney*, French Mail, *Cawdor Castle*, and other late arrivals, a Large and Choice Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

as follows:—

FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.

WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.

The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of a West End Cutter.

PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.

Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.

Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.

Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.

Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.

FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.

WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.

COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.

GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.

UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.

HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.

SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.

BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.

SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.

Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.

PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Buzil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.

DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.

SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.

PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.

CRETONNE and other CHINTZ.

PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.

PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.

BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.

WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.

TOILET COVERS to match.

FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.

TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.

VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.

DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.

Just arrived.

A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned has the following Articles for Sale, viz.:—PEKING CURIOS, TIENTSIN CLAY TOYS, and RHINOCEROS' TAILS. Apply to

MOW LUM CHEUNG,
51, *Tung-man Street, Praya.*

1m 679 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1874.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

BAKER & CO.,

GENERAL DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
COURT DRESS MAKERS,
AND
MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

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FOR SALE,

CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to

A. L. AGABEG, JR.

tf 689 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
Old PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.
HESSE & Co.

tf 701 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
—MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.

730]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and GILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.

1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.

tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,

FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.

LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.

Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.

For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.; or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.

189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, resparred, repaired also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.

tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A* 1 Clipper Barque

"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"

Capt. McKeon, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.

tf 788 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Ship

"NIGHTINGALE,"

Cutter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 748 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"MARMION,"

Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE 17 years *A* 1 British Bark

"OSAKA,"

Captain R. Lowe, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 700 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A* 1 British Barque

"KATE CARNIE"

will load at this and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"WINDWARD,"

Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A* 1 American Barque

"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"

Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*NIZAM*," Captain A. E. BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th June, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

* * * A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 9th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 27th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places:

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

THE *A* 1 French Barque "*BOREAL*," leaving Saigon about 15th June next, for Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, has room for about 100 tons Light Freight.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

641 Hongkong, 27th April, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"YESSO,"

Captain Ashton, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd June, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

5d 842 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE British Steamer

"YEN-TAI"

Captain Gibson, will leave for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 2nd June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
No. 57, Praya West.

5d 837 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

FOR AMOY.

THE British Steamer

"DUNA,"

Capt. Thomson, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd June, at noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

5d 845 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship

"DEUCALION"

will be despatched on or about the 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

833 Hongkong, 27th May, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer

"ADRIA,"

Captain Breeze, will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY next, the 4th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop, 57, Praya.

6d 846 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MADRAS"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [824

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VENETIA"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [825

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"NESTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 8th June. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

13d 826 Hongkong, 27th May, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer

"FORMOSA,"

Morales, Master, expected here from Amoy, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 818 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling off SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.)*

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship

"LEGISLATOR"

will be despatched as above from the following Ports:—

Extracts.

AFTER DEATH.

(*Apropos* of Sir Henry Thompson's article on "Cremation," in the *Contemporary Review*.)

It matters little what may chance befall
The poor remains, when all
That is divine of us becomes as nought;
And yet I oft have thought,
Instead of being coffined and screw'd down,
And carried through the town
With dismal pomp the like of that which meets
Us daily in the streets,
And finally abandoned to the worm,
That I could wish this form
To its component elements might be,
By that fierce agency
The wiser folk among the ancients used
To employ, at once reduced,
Make me a funeral pyre upon the sands,
Or on some rock which stands
O'erlooking what I liked so much to view—
The sea, and o'er it strew
Odours and unguents sweet, and salt and wine;
And let some friend of mine,
One whom I loved in life, or who loved me,
If any there should be,
When the fierce hungry flames of loveliest hue,
Golden and paley blue,
The beautiful fierce flames that glister and dart,
And with their heat impart
A visible motion to the atmosphere
Have done their task, draw near
And gath'ring up the remnants tenderly,
Some handfuls it may be
Of light grey ashes, strew them on the earth,
There to assist the birth
Of new organic forms; by hidden ways
To enter some new phase
Of being, happier may be than the last;
Again, as in the past,
Fulfilling Nature's changeless law of change,
Throughout whose realm's wide range
It seems that there is nought that answereth
To the idle name of death.

Southampton. E. C.

SALT IN SICKNESS.

Dr. Scudder remarks: I am satisfied that I have seen patients die from deprivation of common salt during a protracted illness. It is a common impression that the food for the sick should not be seasoned, and whatever slop may be given, it is almost innocent of this essential of life. In the milk diet that I recommend in sickness, common salt is used freely, the milk being boiled and given hot. And if the patient cannot take the usual quantity in his food, I have it given in his drink. This matter is so important that it cannot be repeated too often, or dwelt upon too long. The most marked example of this want of common salt I have ever noticed has been in surgical disease, especially wounds. Without a supply of salt the tongue would become broad, pallid, puffy, with a tenacious pasty coat, the secretions arrested, the circulation feeble, the effusion at the point of injury serous, with an unpleasant watery pus, which at last becomes a mere sanies or ichor. A few days of a free allowance would change all this, and the patient get along well.

SWALLOWED WHOLE.

Phibbs, an excessively fastidious man (says an American paper), went into an oyster saloon and ordered "half a dozen raw on a plate." He noticed just as he had owned his number one, that a corpulent Dutchman stood beside, sorrowfully surveying a single oyster on a plate before him. The moment that Phibbs swallowed his first, the expression of the Dutchman's face changed from sorrow to joy.

"Ah, you schwallow him whole!"

"Of course," says Phibbs.

"And you can schwallow him whole too?" pointing with his fork to the lone oyster that lay on the plate before him.

"Certainly I can," says Phibbs; and suiting the action to the word, the oyster was on his fork and in a moment "schwallowed."

"Oh, dat is wonderful, wonderful! I never did see. I have tried to schwallow him three times—every time I spit him back."

Phibbs has been quite unwell ever since.

FACES.

(*Queen.*)

We go into a room full of strangers. Across the sea of strange faces meeting us we single out one or two that we would not know if we could, but also one or two to whom we desire ardently to be introduced. They are faces we are sure we shall like; faces that touch a chord somewhere in our hearts and that seem to promise sympathy and affection on both sides. We look across to them as to dear friends standing waiting for us in the crowd of the unknown; and when we are formally presented we feel the introduction to be almost unnecessary, save as a herald of names; we know them already, and this is a meeting not of strangers, but only of the hitherto divided. Perhaps the fruit is not all the blossom, and a more perfect knowledge may not always answer expectation. For the most part it does, but not always. That pale, oval Madonna face, with its fair smooth hair and mournful eyes, its downcast look and plaintive quietude of bearing, may be belongs to a creature as devoid of sentiment as of sweetness; a dull prosaic wooden wife, with a sluggish peevishness of temperament that, like a gloomy day, one longs, to see either brightened by sunshine or broken into storm; a person whose quietude comes from indolence, not self-control, and who is a Madonna because she has neither wit nor energy to be aught else. That is a face which takes one in time after time, till one feels ready to forswear sweetness once and for ever, and to eschew Madonnas as delusions. That arch and sparkling face, with its curves of smile and glitter of glance—that face which brightens all over when it speaks like a mountain tarn rippled by the wind—that surely has no delusion about it! No? Prove it, and you will find that its vivacity is as shallow as a wayside pool; that it is all a mere facial trick, a play of muscles hung as loosely as a cardboard sailor danced by a string, but only facial, not spiritual—a trick, not the expression of a temper. At home, where there are no bystanders to applaud that marvellous mobility of feature with the quiet applause of the drawing-room, the wind never ripples the pool, and the leaden surface has no display. The swift bright eyes are dull and veiled; the curves about the mouth vanish; the smiles are laid aside with the company dress, and the creature to whom you were attracted as to one possessed of an abundant vitality, an electric power of gaiety, and an inexhaustible wealth of vivacity, is a creature that changes as little as a mask, and is no more interesting to the daily housemates than if it was a walking statue blessed with a good digestion, and liking to have its meals to the hour.

On the other hand that stolid-looking face which seems so heavy, so impassive, belongs to a man of rare sensibility, quick to feel and ready to give; that melancholy visage, of almost tragic length and squareness, to one who has the finest appreciation of dry, quaint humour; that round-lipped, round-eyed, rosy-gilled face, which looks as if it thought only of the day's *menu*, perhaps adding a lively liking for good pictures and pretty women, is the face of one who might be Torquemada revived, a man of fierce passions and bitter hate, a man capable of crime if the occasion offered, and incapable of mirth, of generosity, of pity. Look more narrowly, and you will see it all—chiefly in the eyes. A bulbous nose and clumsy lips catch your attention at the first glance, and you judge accordingly; but look closer, watch more keenly, and you will, in the eyes, either confirm or belie that first impression; and until you have seen this confirmation or denial, doubt. Lean, long, lantern jaws presage tragedy, at the best archmology; but the bright eyes twinkle with fun, and half the good things floating about society emanate from our knight of the Baleful Countenance. So with our round-lipped, rosy-gilled *bon-vivant*. Look at the hard and cruel eyes, set close under the slanting brow. Form of feature and colour of flesh have but little weight against the revelation made by those light grey, steely eyes; and when we hear the unobservant world speak of that face in reference only to its boyish *bonhommie*, we think we have read deeper and translated with more accuracy. All physiognomists have had each his pet theory and indicative feature. Some have placed the main importance of a face in the nose. There is the commander's nose, high in the bridge and thin at the sides; and the nose that ought to have been a commander's nose and is not, because it is too thick in the nostrils and too lumpy at the end; the artist's nose, with a tendency to "tip-titling," small, seldom fine, and inclined to a pleasant fulness, not to say fleshiness, that betokens appreciation of the good things of life, beauty of form and colour included. There is the mean nose, with its thin ridge and narrow close-pressed nostrils; the melancholy nose, running down hill at a long angle, and drooping in a woebegone manner at the end; the common-natured nose, that is just an organ of smell, no more; and the æsthetic nose that "makes" the face—which in this case generally presents itself sideways. This is the indicative feature with some, while others take the mouth, which does really show more of the temper than any other, and certain broad lines of temperament as well. But the eyes seem to us to be most eloquent of all, in fact, to be the key by which the rest of the face is to be read as set in harmony or discord. Nor is it necessary that they should be always eyes that see. One of the most beautiful pair of eyes we know, tender, bright, pathetic—all that eyes should be to win the heart and conquer love—are eyes that do not see, rayless stars but stars always; deceitful only in so far as they do not show their condition, and look as bright and watchful as the keenest vision in the room. And then there is the Irish eye, and when nature made the Irish eye she turned out one of her masterpieces, a thing of beauty without a flaw. Those large blue Irish eyes, bright as the morning, dark as the night, laughing with merriment, languid with love, pitiful and tender, joyous and full of fun, what nation can match them? None! None! They own the blue ribbon in good sooth, and Nora and Dermot owe half the madness they inspire to the beauty those bright and eloquent eyes of theirs possess, and the love they seem to promise.

Faces, too, are like other things beside themselves, and the French expression, "chacun a sa bête dans la figure," is almost universally correct. There are few faces to which you cannot find some kind of kindness in the lower world. Dogs are plentiful; so are cats and cows, and horses and birds; from the eager eagle-like face, with its high nose curved like a beak, and deeply-set eyes placed close under the brow, to the simple-looking secretary-bird with its weak lank hair combed backwards, its standing forehead and foolish forward nose; from the solemn round-eyed owl, framed in a furry fluffy mass of hair, to the long-necked crane, with less brains than "style." Then there is the camel's face with its long protruding upper lip; and the monkey's face, small, dark, and sharp; the lion's head, grand, majestic, strong; and the bull's, not so beautiful, but when of the highest type, as in Hercules, a head and face that mean good things enough. There is the mouse's face, and its cousin the rat's, unlovely both of them, but not necessarily bad, only indicative of peevishness, curiosity, and weakness; and there is the toad's head, which wears no jewel so far as we can see. The tiger has its likeness in humanity; so have some insects, and so has the snake. Sheep-like faces abound, poor weak, timid creatures; and we know an elderly gentleman with white hair, a long nose, and a long white beard, whose likeness might be taken for a goat's, and the resemblance found striking. In fact, the microcosm of man includes strange likenesses all through, even to things that have no life, as we mean by life; and we have seen faces that were irresistible in their suggestiveness of flowers.

HEROISM.

Let us say, then, that true heroism must involve self-sacrifice. Those stories certainly involve it, whether ancient or modern, which the hearts, not of philosophers merely, or poets, but of the poorest and most ignorant, have accepted instinctively as the highest form of moral beauty—the highest form, and yet one possible to all. Grace Darling rowing out into the storm toward the wreck—The "drunken private of the Buffs," who, prisoner among the Chinese, and commanded to prostrate himself and kotoo, refused in the name of his country's honour—"He would not bow to any Chinaman on earth" and so was knocked on the head, and died surely a hero's death.—Those soldiers of the "Birkenhead," keeping their ranks to let the women and children escape, while they watched the sharks who in a few minutes would be tearing them limb from limb.—Or, to go across the Atlantic—for there are heroes in the Far West—Mr. Bret Harte's "Flynn of Virginia," on the Central Pacific Railway—the place is shown to travellers—who sacrificed his life for his married comrade—

"There, in the drift,
Back to the wall,
He held the timbers
Ready to fall.
Then in the darkness
I heard him call—
'Run for your life, Jake!
Run for your wife's sake!
Don't wait for me.'

"And that was all
Heard in the din—
Heard of Tom Flynn,
Flynn of Virginia."

Or the engineer, again, on the Mississippi, who, when the steamer caught fire, held, as he had sworn he would, her bow against the bank till every soul save he got safe on shore—

"Through the hot black breath of the burning boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard;
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And knew he would keep his word.
And sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the snakestacks fell,—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the 'Prairie Belle.'

"He weren't no saint—but at Judgment
I'd run my chance with Jim
Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shake hands with him.
He'd seen his duty—a dead sure thing—
And went for it there and then;
And Christ is not going to be too hard
On a man that died for men."

To which gallant poem of Colonel John Hay's—and he has written many gallant and beautiful poems—I have but one demurrer: Jim Bludso did not merely do his duty, but more than his duty. He did a voluntary deed to which he was bound by no code or contract, civil or moral; just as he who introduced me to that poem won his Victoria Cross—as many across, Victoria and other, has been won—by volunteering for a deed to which he, too, was bound by no code or contract, military or moral. And it is of the essence of self-sacrifice, and therefore, of heroism, that it should be voluntary; a work of supererogation, at least towards society and man; an act to which the hero or heroine is not bound by duty, but which is above though not against duty.—*Health and Education. By Charles Kingsley.*

WIDOWS AVAUNT!

The following is a veritable petition signed by 16 maids of the town of Charleston, S.C., and presented to his Excellency Governor Johnson, of that province, in the year 1733: "The humble petition of all the maids whose names are underwritten: Whereas, we, the humble petitioners, are at present in a very melancholy disposition of mind, considering how all the bachelors are blindly captivated by widows and our own youthful charms thereby neglected; the consequence of this, our request, is that your excellency will, for the future, order that no widow presume to marry any young man till the maids are provided for; or else to pay each of them a fine for satisfaction for invading our liberties, and likewise a fine to be laid on all such bachelors as shall be married to widows. The great disadvantage it is to us maids is that the widows, by their forward carriages, do snap up the young men, and have the vanity to think their merits beyond ours, which is a great imposition on us, who ought to have the preference. This is humbly recommended to your excellency's consideration, and hope you will permit no further insults. And we, poor maids, in duty bound, will ever pray."—*California News-Letter.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ¼ "
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months ¾ "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $85,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 371 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %), will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅓ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 30th May, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per piecul	$102.00 a	$115.00
" 28 a 32	"	112.50 a	120.00
" 38 a 42	"	120.00 a	128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.00 a	1.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a	2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	3.20 a	3.35
" 64 a 68	"	2.55 a	2.75
" 66 a 60	"	3.35 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	3.35 a	3.40
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a	3.35
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a	3.65
" 40	"	3.60 a	3.70
GREY T-CLOTH, 24 yds & 29 in. 7 lbs	"	1.55 a	1.65
" 24 " & 26 ", 8 lbs	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a	3.80
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.75 a	3.80
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a	6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.80 a	1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.65 a	0.75
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.65
" Red	"	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.60 a	0.81
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.50
" Assorted	"	8.40 a	8.50
HH Scarlet	"	8.95 a	9.00
" Assorted	"	8.30 a	8.40
CAMLETS, 88	"	17.00 a	17.50
" 88	"	18.70 a	19.25
" 8	"	19.50 a	20.00
" *BBB*	"	20.50 a	21.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per piecul	4.20 a	4.30
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.05
" Bar	"	4.05 a	4.10
" Wire	"	2.30 a	2.25
LEAD	"	7.00 a	7.20
STEEL, English	per tub.	4.80 a	4.90
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per piecul	26.50 a	26.50
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a	8.80
SHEATHING METAL	per piecul	26.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	180.00 a	183.00
" American	"	183.00 a	185.00
SPELTER	"	8.30 a	8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.40 a	14.20
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a	14.50
" Tientsin	"	14.50 a	14.70
" Shantung	"	14.00 a	14.50
" Bengal	"	12.00 a	14.50
ALUM	"	1.00 a	1.00
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a	4.10
" Black	"	3.30 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.15 a	2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon	"	1.50 a	1.55
" Annam	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALT PETRE	"	5.75 a	6.50
COAL, AUSTAL	per ton		
" English steam	"	15.00 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	18.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	9.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per pol.	5.50 a	5.75
" Banjar	"	4.90 a	5.20
PEPPER, White	"	10.00 a	10.50
" Black	"	10.80 a	11.00
BETEL NUTS	"	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.30 a	4.50
" South Sea	"	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.40 a	1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs		7.00 a	7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pol.	1.80 a	1.05
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.25 a	3.30
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.30 a	16.00
PEAS, White	"	1.80 a	1.90
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.65 a	1.70
" Yellow	"	1.60 a	1.65
MUSHROOMS	"	60.00 a	62.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.50 a	1.60
" Out	"	3.75 a	4.20
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	12.00 a	13.00
" " middle	"	8.25 a	8.50
" Dried, " small	"	6.50 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a	6.25
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.00 a	14.5
" Hankow	"	67.50 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Adria	Breeze	Brit. str	781	Ah Yon	
Amoy	T. Smith	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Saigon
Arratoon Apcar	Montgomery	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	F. Degener	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	861	Tuck-mee	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Amoy
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str	—	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Irawaddy	Bourdon	Fren. str	3400	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Legislator	Robert Craig	Brit. str	1374	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Menzaleh	Parqualim	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Pearl	H. L. Munk	Brit. str	705	Chinese	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	
Sylvia	Johnson	Ger. str	826	Wm. Pustau & Co	London
Visayas	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kiser	
White Cloud		Brit. str	330	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yee-tai	Gibson	Brit. str	590	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	825	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.					
Advance	J. C. Thompson	Siam. bk	328	Chinese	
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	947	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Antipodes	Alf. Williams	Brit. bk	352	Messageries Maritimes	
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	570	Order	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Eimboke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	R. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Bua Caso	E. Tams	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreborri	Peru. sh	1326	Order	
Canton	D. Himsoht	Siam. sh	772	Chinese	
Canton	Bruhn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charlie Palm	R. Miles	Brit. bk	464	Sang-yuen	
Cutty Sark	O. W. Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Deerhound	J. Shearer	Brit. bk	573	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Dharwar	A. Freebody	Brit. sh	1300	Gilman & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	358	Wm. Pustau & Co	Iloilo
Faloon	C. Tulje	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Formosa	Clipperton	Brit. bk	381	Rozario & Co	*Repairing*
Glory	J. Jorgensen	Siam. bk	419	Tuck-mee	
Guam	Cable	Brit. bg	290	Order	
Hongkong	H. Freudenberg	Siam. bk	565	Order	
Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lng	229	Chinese	
Lotte	E. Hildebrand	Ger. bk	490	Bourjau & Co	
Lydia	Yadongen	Brit. bk	374	P. & O. Co	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Order	
Maid of Judah	A. Webb	Brit. sh	670	Order	Saigon
Malvina	H. Klinge	Ger. bk	446	Bourjau & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
New Granada	E. Baier	Ger. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Norseman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Pagu	C. F. Blüji	Ger. bk	386	Bourjau & Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Queen of England	Dethlieffsen	Siam. sh	530	Chinese	
Queen of the South	James Adair	Brit. bk	376	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Radama	Boucher	Fren. sh	700	Carlowitz & Co	
Sophie	Ohlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Sudan	Oiran	Ger. bk	904	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Swiftsure	H. Beadle	Brit. sh	1212	P. & O. Co	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	Takao
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	722	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Powlett	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Charybdis	Steam Corvette	17	400	Captain T. E. Smith	Singapore
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Nagasaki
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Shanghai
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Shanghai
Growler	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Com. W. Stewart	Hongkong
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Swatow
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Kestrel	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Theobald	Tamsui
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Paul	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lt. Com. E. S. Nuttall	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Com. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Singleton	Yokohama
Swinger	doub. sc. gun vl.	2	60	Lieut. Comr. Boletto	Singapore
Sylvia	double sc. gun vl.	—	887	Captain St. John	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. F. Stirling	Kobé

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Dang-wee	Ann. gun-boat	250	—	O'Sullivan
Rance	French trans.	1901	—	Lambal

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMERS.					
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Norma	T. Nussbaum	Ger. bk	339	Bourjau & Co	Cuefoo
CANTON.					
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Shop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Kasagakan	J. Inouye	Japanese	cor.		
Man-nien-tsing	Som-shin-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		